

S. No. of Question Paper	:	
Unique Paper Code	:	62035918
Name of Paper	:	Academic Writing and Composition
Name of Course	:	English Generic Elective
Semester	:	V
Duration	:	3 +1 Hours (1 Hour reserved for downloading of question paper, scanning and uploading of answer sheets)
Maximum Marks	:	75

*The Question Paper has Six Questions and
FOUR Questions are to be attempted.*

*Answer any four of the following questions in 400-600 words each.
All Questions carry EQUAL MARKS (18.75 each).*

1. Clarity and cohesion in thought enables one to be a good researcher. Justify.
2. Explain the different strategies used by writers at the pre-writing stage when they are generating ideas and collecting information to include in their writing.
3. What is the difference between Topic Sentence and Thesis Statement? Describe the processes of developing both these elements of Academic Writing.
4. Write an essay on the following thesis statement. Your essay should contain an introduction, at least 2 body paragraphs and a concluding paragraph.

“A real book is more valuable than an e-reader.”

5. Read carefully the following Introduction to an essay. Continue the essay, writing two body paragraphs and a suitable conclusion.

Ever since institutes of higher education came into existence, they have served as crucibles for forging of new thoughts and as catalysts for social and political change. Youth is by its very nature imbued with physical and emotional energy which eggs them on to take on the formidable State. Student activism all over the world has changed the course of history and left an inspiration for the later generation of students. Regardless of the degree of immediate success student protests might have achieved in achieving their goals, many of them triggered waves of activism or unrest, whichever way one might look at it, and could in no way be ignored or blocked out by the establishments. They had to sit up and take notice, and many a time, rethink and reframe policies.

6. Read the passage given below and answer the following:
 - a. Write a summary of the passage and give it a suitable title.
 - b. Paraphrase the passage.

There's broad agreement among animal professionals and the general public that people should treat their animals humanely. There are laws governing the care of zoo, circus and marine animals; the humane slaughter of farm animals, how laboratory animals should be treated, and how dogs raised in commercial dog breeding kennels should be housed and cared for. In addition, there are local ordinances regulating the keeping of animals, laws that regulate dog breeding and a host of other activities that formerly were conducted in more rural settings.

In addition to the many programs and policies developed to improve standards of care and wellbeing for animals, animal welfare proponents also work to end animal abuse.

Animal abuse comes in many forms, but for purposes of simplification, can be separated into two major categories: abuse that occurs as a result of negligence (failure to act properly) or harm that results from deliberate acts. The lines are sometimes blurred between what is intentional and what is not, and cases are decided on the basis of case-specific facts.

In the case of neglect, abuse can be the result of ignorance, such as when a pet owner didn't recognize that a pet needed veterinary treatment; or when it is the result of behaviour that a person should have known would cause harm to animals but allowed to continue.

Abuse can also be the result of overt cruelty to animals. Deliberate acts of cruelty include torture, beating or maiming animals as well as activities such as dog fighting, which result in severe pain, injury and death to the animals involved. Deliberate acts of abuse warrant the most severe penalties, not only because of their shocking nature and the immediate harm they inflict, but also because there are well known connections between abuse to animals and violence against people.

Many animal welfare proponents call themselves animal rights advocates because that term seems to represent what they believe, but animal welfare and animal rights are based in entirely different beliefs and use different tactics to achieve their goals. Unlike animal welfare principles, which inherently support the humane and responsible use of animals, animal rights tenets oppose all use of animals no matter how humane, or how responsible. PETA's motto articulates the animal rights position very well, and demonstrates that in this belief system, animal use and animal abuse are synonymous: "Animals are not ours to eat, wear, experiment on, use for entertainment, or abuse in any other way."